

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1839.

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TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 6 months, \$4 50; 12 months, \$7 50; 15 months, \$10 00; longer in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, to prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names."—*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M^{rs} Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.
In no instance has the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 103, Chatham-st New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

For sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Female or Domestic Pills.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from disease incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising from many instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system. See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M., 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, and of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the urgency of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA—Three years' standing.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.
Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kernsville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly restored, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed.)

JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling spurious articles. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New-York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall-st. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Hutcher's Verb Pills.
Orear & Berkley, Lexington: H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastles; Chilton, Ellis & Vickers, Berea; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Malin, Gilets; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co. Winchester; Jno. W. Hazelrigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthia; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; Whaley & McClure, Mt. Vernon; Jas. P. Doremus, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpshburgh; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-ly

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lotsold. Title undisputed. Apply to JOHN M. McALLA, June 20-54-tf.



RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen, or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol Mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander-in-chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty and spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots, and dissipation, thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone with out a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Doole or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankfort, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the character of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said, "your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you: money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying he handed her a purse of money—"my means madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me never?"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark—take that road to the left, farewell." So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine-street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word halt—struck her to the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel—"Your pass, woman," "I have none, sir, my children?"—"D—n the rebel grow, why do you breed enemies to your King—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes." A groan was her only answer.

The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed, humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool, idiot," exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate." "May be so, sir—but wont you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect!"

"Hell and fury, sirrah! why bid me recollect; you plead in vain—begone or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You wont give the poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith and hopes of freedom you shall" and with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. Run madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine-street and you're safe." 'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of Guards; the unfortunate man gazed around with a fearless intrepidity. "There was but one way of escape and that through the woods. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds—"Shoot him, down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the woods, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole picket line would soon be alarmed—one

course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one sprang from behind a tree, demanded his immediate surrender. 'Tis useless to prevaricate, you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession. "Son of a slave, slave to a king, how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded poltroon—away or die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun, but himself was levelled to the dust; the ban of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own.—His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort pickets, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only one way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching shore he turned around, took out a pistol and with a steady aim fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder but only from the British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

BONAPARTE.

The following is an extract of a letter, which was written by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1797,—when about to depart for Egypt—to a young American, with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance, and who was soon to leave France for the United States. The letter, which was published as authentic in the newspapers of that period, is curious, as exhibiting his ideas of the U. States at that time:

"You soon depart for the Western, and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens with her factions, and the valor of Sparta with her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world I would address your country in the following language:—Every man and every nation is ambitious, and ambition grows with the power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish therefore, a national strength—strengthen your political institutions—remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like potter's vessels in a minute—cultivate union, or your empire, will be like a colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent—and, perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions."

HORRIBLE.—Yesterday morning a whole crowd of people were collected in front of a house in Front street, below Market, their countenances indicating the most painful anxiety. We looked up and on the roof of a house beheld a small boy creeping from the dormant window, down towards the spout, in order to catch a little pet bird that released from its fetters, had taken refuge in that apparently inaccessible spot. He had got about half way when fear overcame him. He advanced a little more. We held our breaths and closed our teeth with excessive sympathy. Another step, and a convulsive shudder ran through the crowd. The bird moved a little further. The boy made one unsuccessful grasp—and the boy, horrible to relate! fell—into the hands of his father, who pulled him in the window by the breeches, and severely whipped him for his temerity.

A WICKED OUTRAGE.

On Friday night last, as the Philadelphia train of cars were going down in the neighborhood of Oakland, on the State road, they run with tremendous force against a heavy piece of oak timber, which had been designedly fastened across the track by some devils in human shape. The locomotive was upset, rendered wholly unfit for further service, and the engineer considerably injured by the concussion. The Superintendent, Mr. Cameron, has offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the vile miscreant, who, from sheer motives of malicious mischief, thus placed in jeopardy the lives of perhaps one hundred of their fellow beings. No punishment could be too severe for such a fiending depravity.—*The Keystone.*

From the Eagle.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY,

In favor of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the License System.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Permit us to call your attention for a moment, to one of the most important subjects that can occupy the human mind; one of paramount claims on this community at present, viz: the deliverance of our country from one of the most alarming and degrading evils that ever infested human society, intemperance, as legalized and supported by the present license system. It is known to you all that intemperance has prevailed, and does still prevail to an alarming extent in this country; that this giant, whose name is legion, has long been stalking at large, in our midst or, like a vast tornado, has swept over the land, prostrating multitudes of all classes and conditions of our countrymen, accompanied by a train of evils as innumerable, as are incalculable; costing our country more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually; making more than three hundred thousand common drunkards—nuisances in society; sweeping into the drunkard's untimely and hopeless grave, more than thirty thousand immortal beings; filling our hospitals with more than two thousand raving maniacs, robbed of their senses, the most precious gift of heaven; filling our jails and penitentiaries with nine-tenths of the criminals and debtors that now burthen our land; besides, causing nine-tenths of the pauperism, crime and wretchedness, which it now drains our pockets to support, and shocks our feelings of humanity to behold.—But if this were all we might be silent. Go with us for a moment, to the miserable huts and hovels of these three hundred thousand common drunkards, and behold the degradation, wretchedness and shame of their suffering wives and children; then trace out in detail the robberies, murders, man-slaughters and various crimes, perpetrated by all these criminals, and the anguish of soul connected therewith, and you have but an item of the natural evils of intemperance. Now look at the moral effects of this evil upon the community as they will appear at the bar of God; or look even at its effects upon our youth and country, our institutions and government. If the people of this country rule and govern, is it not all-important that they, the rulers, be moral and virtuous? How long would it take, according to the present ratio of the increase of intemperance even in Kentucky, to destroy our institutions and government, if virtue and morality are the pillars on which they rest?—Washington, the great Father of his country, told us, wherein our strength lay, and how we might perpetuate and increase it, while he warned us against this very immorality that would upraise the worm, as fatal to us as to Jonah's gourd. Shall this fatherly and timely advice of the greatest and best of men, be disregarded? Or will it not, when combined with the natural and moral evils as above stated, or sketched, be sufficient to awaken the slumbering of every American citizen, and call forth the effort of every patriot and philanthropist, in behalf of a country, purchased by the blood of their fathers, and transmitted to them, to be preserved as a sacred legacy for all future generations?—Shall we permit an insidious domestic enemy, nurtured in our own bosoms, to enslave us and our children, and tarnish the glory of our inheritance, now when we are grown to maturity, when our fathers vanquished a foreign one, and established themselves freemen under every disadvantage in their infancy? Surely not.

But, fellow-countrymen, if we continue much longer to slumber upon the sides of a volcano that has already emitted much of its burning contents upon us, and is now agitated and awfully convulsed within, by late disturbances in certain regions, we shall be awakened by its tremendous explosion when all is lost. Let us all move, and move, now, and move together, to the plain of safety, peace and security, which opens wide in prospect before us, beyond the reach of the lava, teeming with every inducement calculated to cheer us in our movements, and crown them with success.

But before we can reach that delectable plain of safety, we must vanquish a powerful enemy, we must demolish his ramparts and bulwarks, behind which, he lies entrenched, sporting with all our efforts, and deriding our attacks. To drop the figures—I mean by this volcano, intemperance; by the plain of safety, the temperance principle; by this enemy, the making and selling of intoxicating drinks; by this bulwark or rampart, the present license system, against which our efforts should now be chiefly directed. So long as the powerful arms of the law of this land are thrown around the retailer of intoxicating drinks, so long as the government continues to support them by taking a share of stock in each, just so long will the evils and curses of intemperance continue to pour like a burning atmosphere upon us, withering and blasting the hopes and prospects of thousands and millions; and so long will the efforts of the friends of humanity, in a great degree, be hindered, if not wholly counteracted.

Now, what we wish you, fellow-citizens, to do on this subject is, to petition your next Legislature to repeal the present license system, and to enact in their stead, such prohibitory laws as in their wisdom they should deem best, so as to put the face of the law against the whole matter, as they have already done in regard to gambling, duelling &c. and in so doing, no power will any longer be conferred upon any man or set of men, to take away the money, property, character, or lives of their neighbors or fellow-men, by the sale of intoxicating liquors; and if men can be found so reckless as to take the responsibility upon themselves thus to act in defiance of law, they shall suffer its penalties and incur the frowns of an injured community.

I need not stop to detail all the evil effects of the present license system to citizens, who daily see and feel them as you do. Suffice it to detail to you, therefore, briefly, a few of the many reasons

why we should petition for a repeal of the whole system.

1st. That whilst we can entertain no doubt that the whole previous legislation on this subject was designed to restrain and prevent the evil of which we complain, yet it has most signally failed in accomplishing the desired end, as the past and the present abundantly prove.

2d. The public welfare, and our own individual interest, both require it of us. We all have to bear our proportion of taxes to support the government; we have our rights, and a full proportion of wrongs. Now, whatever has a tendency to lessen our taxes, secure our rights, and diminish our wrongs, is certainly for our individual interest, and the public welfare. Such would be the effect of the repeal of the license laws. In place of increasing the public revenue, the license laws inflict an enormous tax upon the community; for proof of this, see the statements from the different counties of Kentucky in our last report. As a specimen, take this fact. In one county, four hundred dollars was paid into the revenue during one year, for licenses granted to taverns and groceries; the poor house in the county cost twenty-six hundred dollars; nine out of ten of all the paupers in it came there by intemperance, and were made by the groceries thus paying the four hundred dollars; now, where did the remaining twenty-two hundred dollars come from? Why, out of your pockets—a set of men pay \$400 into your treasury, for the liberty or permission of taking \$2200 out of your pockets indirectly, by taxation. Here is the secret of high taxes, a specimen of gross injustice, tolerated by law. Suppose we take this as an average of the counties of this State, what an amount of money does the license system thus extort from the industrious, virtuous, and intelligent people of Kentucky. Shall we continue to tolerate this system that destroys our countrymen by thousands, and taxes every dollar we possess, heavily, to pay the gentlemen who do so?

If such an anomaly can be illustrated, let me suppose a case. A clock pedlar goes to your county court, and for \$10 obtains license to supply the county with his ware, goes to work, and sells a clock to every man that will buy one: the clocks do well at first, but after a time are found useless, and it is ascertained that every family possessing one of these clocks, is infected with leprosy, even the walls of the house are infected with it; nine out of ten of all these lepers die; and the doctors bills and other expenses cost \$100 each, leaving out all the liabilities of spreading this plague, &c. &c.—Would it not be a losing business to license clock pedlars, even at \$100 each, or would you not think the court deranged, that would continue thus to act? And now, suppose all the counties in this State had been visited by clock pedlars in the same ratio that they have been by groceries, how long would you hesitate to sign a petition praying for a repeal of the license law? how long would the Legislature hesitate to repeal a law thus scattering pestilence in the community? But can this be worse than intemperance? Then, both the public welfare and our individual interest, urge us to petition for a repeal of the license system immediately.

3. The great law of self preservation, and the law of love, as taught in the gospel, both require it of us. The first teaches us to regard our own lives, and the second, the lives of our fellow men. Whatever has a tendency therefore, to destroy our own or the lives of our fellow men, or whatever is contrary to the law of love, is to be regarded as an evil. But does not the license system grant regular facilities to thousands in this country to destroy themselves annually? or rather, does it not present so many temptations and inducements to men thus to act? Let the petitions of those criminals, who prayed for the destruction of grog shops, before they left their prisons, lest they should again commit the same crimes from the influence of liquor when released—answer this question. The license laws then, violate, 1st. The law of self preservation implanted in all God's creatures for a wise purpose, 2. The law of love, as illustrated in the Gospel. 3. The moral law of God, "Thou shalt not kill," directly or indirectly, nor be accessory thereto. 4. The law of our own land, which punishes men for killing, directly or indirectly, their fellow men, is also violated. See our laws, common and statute. Then, the license laws violate all other laws, human or divine, natural and moral. Shall we continue longer to tolerate a system thus violating all laws, under pretense that the public good requires it? Does the public good require that all laws should be violated for the good of some public house-keepers? Does the public good health require it? Does the public good morals? or the public good faith, or good reputation, at home or abroad, require the license system to be perpetuated? Or does not the public good, in every sense of the word, require that the license system be repealed, and that we say of it, Ilium fact?

3. We should petition for the repeal of the license system, because of the rectitude of the principle. This is the chief and first ground on which we rely for success; it is righteousness that exalteth a nation in every sense of the word. In thus petitioning, we plead the cause of suffering humanity, of our own beloved country, as well as the cause of God—and we base our plea upon the principles of eternal justice, and make it to the representative of our patriotic, philanthropic, high minded and christian people. A second reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the very favorable reception that the petition from one or two counties met with in the last Legislature. On motion of one of the honorable Senators, an important committee was appointed by that body, who made an able and favorable report, concluding with two resolutions, fulfilling, if not surpassing, all our expectations at that time. Moreover, by correspondence and other intercourse, with leading and influential men from different parts of the State, we have ascertained the public sentiment in Kentucky is being favorable to this subject, and only needs to be expressed and condensed, by way of petition, in order to accomplish the object. When we remember a former Governor, who being dead, yet speaketh on this subject in his message to the people of Kentucky, recommending this principle, and the many important and influential men, who are in favor of it, we confidently expect success. A third reason why we believe we shall succeed, is, the present state of the world, and the facts, and examples, showing the principle to be no longer a theory, but perfectly practicable; so that we do not petition the Legislature to try an experiment, but to follow the example of six of her sister States, the Sandwich Islands and South Africa. Massachusetts, one of the oldest, largest, and most influential Northern States, has repealed the license system, the people have nobly sustained the law,

which is now in effectual and efficient operation, a noble example to the world. The Legislature of Tennessee, on our southern border, have done the same, and the supreme court has pronounced the law constitutional, which is now operating with salutary effects throughout the State. The Legislature of Mississippi, one of the most Southern States, has passed the one gallon law, and dispensed with the license system. While Illinois, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have so dispensed with the license law, as to refer it to the several towns for their suffrages, as at other elections.

Thus have we an example in the Islands of the Sea, on the Continent of Africa, in the extreme Northern and Southern part of the United States—on each side of us in our sister States; and shall Kentucky, surrounded by such examples, do nothing in so noble a cause? Shall we show a brave and chivalrous spirit no where but on the field of battle? Can we not act in a moral contest, as nobly as in a bloody one? Or has our patriotism forever fled, and the genius of liberty expired? Shall we be last to follow on in so noble a cause, and come in at the eleventh hour, when the contest is over, and laurels won by all but ourselves? Or shall we not show the spirit of our fathers, and fly to the rescue of our country and fellow men? Shall we suffer a set of men, aided by Legislative enactments, to dig the grave of our country, and then pay them to inter her liberty, character and glory forever? Shall we suffer longer to exist in our midst, the spirit of a system that would urge and lead men to sell the last quart, to poison the last soul on the globe, "and in vulture-like solitude," count over their paltry gains upon the coffins of a whole race, then sober in death? If we can, let us forever lay aside the names of Patriots, Philanthropists and Christians, and take that of Misanthropists.

Permit us, in conclusion, to say, that this is common ground for all lovers of humanity, and of their country, to meet on. This system is a common enemy to all, an enemy that has swallowed up, in the last 40 years, liquors, costing equal to the sum total of the property of this nation, and will swallow it a second time in the next forty. To destroy this common enemy, we earnestly call upon all classes and professions in this community, to unite their influence and efforts. Men of all political parties may meet here without difficulty; and christians of all the different denominations may cordially co-operate together. And in the name of our country, humanity and justice, and in the name of all that is near and dear to us, and our children, here and hereafter, we call upon each and every man, and beseech them without delay, to think of this matter seriously, and lend their aid by signing the petitions for a repeal of the present license system.

A Memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky, in regard to the License Law.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in General Assembly convened.

THE undersigned, citizens of

respectfully represent, that from our Statute Book, it appears that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth have been endeavoring, by repeated legislation, ever since the year 1793, to restrain and diminish the pauperism, crime and debauchery, connected with, and resulting from, the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that all the good which has resulted from your efforts, thus far, is very small, compared with the appalling evil of intemperance as it now exists in our midst—and your petitioners are deliberately of the opinion, that the good resulting from all your previous legislation on this subject can never be much increased, so long as the laws, in any way, license the traffic in intoxicating liquors. We would, therefore, earnestly and respectfully request of your honorable body, a revision of the license laws of this Commonwealth; and, in so doing, would invite your attention to the inquiry, whether the whole system is not based on an unauthorized and erroneous assumption?

Your petitioners are fully of this opinion, in support of which, they would beg leave to present very briefly, to the consideration of your honorable body, a few of their reasons.

We think, that your honorable body will find, upon a careful examination of all the legislation upon this subject, that it is assumed, as a fundamental principle, that the use of spirituous liquors, as a common beverage by the community, is right and proper, and therefore, is not only worthy of the sanction of the law, but also of its protection against those intemperate abuses which, if permitted to exist unrestrained, would inevitably result in evils, too great and onerous to be borne by the whole body politic. Such, we think, upon due examination, you will find to be the simple foundation, upon which rests the whole ruinous superstructure of law, authorising and regulating the retail of spirituous liquors as a common beverage in this Commonwealth! We say it is a foundation upon which rests a ruinous superstructure of law, because it turns the Tiger loose in community, and permits him to roam at large, on the very reasonable condition that he shall lay aside the ferocity of his nature and put on the harmlessness of the lamb! It gives the most poisonous and deadly serpent, full liberty to lie in the bosom of the body politic on the express condition that it will only bite the members innocently! "It opens the fountain of the waters of death, and then attempts to dam up its streams as they rush in every direction with Niagara power!"

As an illustration of the justice and truth of the above language, the second section of the first act on this subject, found in our Statute Book, and which, we believe, contains the radical principle of all your after legislation on the subject, requires that every individual licensed to keep a tavern, shall give a bond, with sufficient security, binding him under the penalty of the forfeiture and payment of one hundred pounds current money, to keep an orderly house; and among the conditions of the obligation is the following—that the individual licensed to keep a tavern, "shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his house; nor suffer any person to tipple or drink more than necessary." Here the principle is assumed at the very outset as the basis of all legislation on the subject, that the use of spirituous liquors, or intoxicating drinks is, for the community, absolutely "necessary." But what, we would ask, renders it necessary? Is it because a certain portion or class of community have a taste so formed and developed for intoxicating drinks, as to cause them to demand such a beverage at the hands of every tavern keeper as an item of that hospitality, for which they pay their money? True—but does the fact that such a taste characterizes a portion of our citizens, constitute a just reason why it should be sanctioned

and made respectable by law, and perpetuated and gratified by legal enactments?

If a certain portion of our citizens should have the same strange and ruinous appetite for arsenic, would the people of this Commonwealth consider that the right and privileges of this class required that houses should be established by legal enactment, invested with the exclusive privilege of retailing arsenic to all who might claim the right to use it as an article of common luxury? This would by all be considered intolerable—madness in the extreme. And yet did the taste for arsenic exist in community as it now exists for spirituous liquors, the licensing of houses for its retail as a common article of luxury, would be far less injurious in its effects upon the community at large than the licensing of houses for the retail of ardent spirits!

Does any one demand a reason in support and proof of this position? We affirm the position as true, for the very simple reason that arsenic would kill its victim speedily, without first disposing him to the commission of all sorts of crime, while ardent spirits or alcoholic drink lingers in its work until it has destroyed intellect, blasted character, disgraced families, murdered all hope for time and eternity, corrupted our moral atmosphere, cursed God and defied law, and then, after all, inflicts death as certain as any other poison. Surely your honorable body will not require proof to show that alcohol, the intoxicating principle of all intoxicating drinks is a poison, when the most distinguished chemists and physicians of the age, have again and again pronounced it such. Take another case here in point. What would be thought by the good people of this Commonwealth and the whole civilized world, should you feel yourself called on at your present session, to pass a law, licensing certain individuals with the exclusive privilege of selling all sorts of deadly weapons, because there are some in the community inclined to use them, and to murder in a duel whenever they consider their honor insulted? Upon this subject we might extend our reasoning to any conceivable length; but enough we think has been said to justify the conclusion, that the manufacture or use of ardent spirits, or spirituous liquors as a beverage, cannot be countenanced or licensed by law consistently with the public good, and those common interests, which it is the duty of legislators to protect, and ever sacredly regard, in the enactment of all law.

Your memorialists, therefore, would most earnestly request, as their prayer and petition to your honorable body, that you would repeal, in a summary manner, all laws now in force, licensing, in any form, the retail or sale of spirituous liquors, as a beverage or common drink, and enact in their stead a law which shall make the vending of spirituous liquors, of any description, as a drink, or the giving of them to evade the law, an offence of no ordinary magnitude against this Commonwealth, and punishable in that way, which in your wisdom may be thought best.

By such legislation, discountenancing and prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic liquors—"except so far as the arts, or the practice of medicine may be concerned"—and nothing short of it, your petitioners believe, the community will be rid of the blighting evils of intemperance and alcohol be consigned, in good faith, to the Apothecary's shop, for which your petitioners will ever pray.

INAUGURATION OF THE LIEUTENANT AND ACTING GOVERNOR.

On Thursday last, the Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE arrived at the seat of Government and took upon himself the oath of office, and entered on the duties which devolved on him as Chief Magistrate of the State.

The day on which he would arrive having been ascertained, preparations were made by the citizens of Frankfort for escorting him into town, and extending the civilities which were due alike to him personally and to the station which he occupied. Captain Lockwood's Infantry Company in full uniform, and a number of gentlemen in carriages and on horseback met the Governor several miles from town, and forming in procession, accompanied him to the capitol, where the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort had assembled to welcome him. Lyander Hord, Esq. then addressed Mr. Wickliffe on behalf of the citizens, to assure him of the high estimation in which they hold his private character and public services, and greeting him as a valued neighbor and friend. To this address Mr. Wickliffe replied in his usual forcible, intelligent and dignified manner, and after he had concluded, the oath of office was administered by Henry Wingate, Esq. We believe the sentiment to be universal throughout the State, that the administration of the government has passed into hands fully competent to sustain all its interests, and that the Executive will see that the laws are faithfully executed. We have alluded but briefly to the addresses delivered on the occasion, as we have been so fortunate as to obtain copies, in substance, of the address of Mr. Hord and the reply of Mr. Wickliffe, which we hereto annex:

MR. HORD'S ADDRESS.

I have been deputed, sir, by the citizens of Frankfort to convey to you, on this occasion, the sentiments of high regard they entertain for your private and public character. On their behalf, and on the behalf of the citizens of Franklin county, it affords me much pleasure to assure you of the very hearty welcome with which they greet your arrival among them.

While they recognize in you the able and fearless public man, they have the additional satisfaction of knowing that in you are harmoniously blended the great abilities of the statesman, with the less public but not less necessary qualifications which so eminently fit you for the discharge of the relations of a neighbor and friend. But a few days since and they were called upon to pay their last sad tribute of respect to your predecessor; and amid the gloom which such an event necessarily occasioned in our community, we felt great satisfaction in knowing that the high and responsible duties of the office into which you are about to be installed, would devolve upon one so well qualified to discharge them.

Upon an occasion like the present, who can avoid feeling sensibly and forcibly the happy effects of a wise and free constitution, which has so suitably provided for the most unfortunate events. The present occasion, sir, is well calculated to fill us all with a still greater degree of reverence and respect for that sacred instrument, according to the provisions of which we are now assembled, and should excite in us the liveliest emotions of gratitude to our noble ancestors from whose hands we have received it.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express to you,

on the behalf of those of your fellow citizens whom you now see around you, their sincere hope, that in the discharge of those great and responsible duties appertaining to the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, which are new about to devolve upon you, you may, in all things, be guided by an earnest and zealous regard for the interest of your country, and a patriotic desire to promote it.

MR. WICKLIFFE'S REPLY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Three years have just passed since, beside him whose death our State deeply deploras, on this same stand I received through their representative, the expression of the high personal regard and friendship of the citizens of Frankfort and of the county of Franklin. On that occasion, I felt the responsibility of the station to which I had been elected by the freemen of Kentucky. The duties of the office were few and plainly delineated in the constitution. I assumed them with a firm resolution to discharge them with justice and impartiality, relying upon the kind indulgence and the support of the Senate of Kentucky, and in this I have not been disappointed. I entered upon the discharge of the duties prescribed by the constitution to the Lieut. Governor with the more cheerfulness, because the people had selected a gentleman in the prime of life, highly gifted, and possessing great experience, as their chief magistrate. It did not then occur to me, or to those who elected me, that a whole State should so soon be called to mourn the death of one whom she loved and honored; nor did they expect to see the powers delegated to him pass into the hands of one who truly and justly distrusts his own capacity for their profitable exercise. Could I have then anticipated the realities of this day, the solemnities of that occasion would have been to me greatly enhanced. The contrast between my feelings then and now, is more easily imagined than described.

I enter upon the discharge of the duties of chief magistrate of Kentucky, fellow citizens, for the remainder of the present gubernatorial term, with great reluctance. Were I permitted to choose, at the present time, between public duty and private interests and personal considerations, I would most certainly decline the responsibility. I am encouraged, however, amid the difficulties which lie in my way, by a recollection of the kind indulgence I have ever experienced at the hands of my fellow citizens. I know I shall be strengthened and sustained by them in all honest efforts to promote the great interests of the Commonwealth. I rejoice that, by the wise provisions of our constitution, the duties and powers of the chief magistrate are plainly prescribed—his discretion limited and restricted. His powers over the other officers of government, thank God, extend no farther than to require of them a faithful discharge of their duties; and should any fall short, the power of punishment and of removal is not delegated to him, but reserved to the people and to their representatives. The duties of Governor of Kentucky may be read in a few short words, "to see that the laws of the State are faithfully executed." To this end I shall give my whole time and attention.

In one department of the public service I shall have difficulties to encounter; to overcome which I shall need the aid of each and every patriot son of Kentucky. I allude to the system of Internal Improvement. The derangement in the commercial and monetary system of Europe and America, which exists at this time, admonishes us that we husband well the resources left, and devote them to the completion of the works now in progress, and which must suffer if abandoned even for a single season. Sir, I claim for the State the united patriotism of all her citizens, that it be directed to the fulfillment of the high and just expectations of the friends of this favorite policy of the age. You have my past public acts upon this subject—my public avowal upon another, the outlines of which are but delineated on your statute book, (I mean the system of common school education, as the best pledge I can give you, that whatever I can do as Chief Magistrate, consistent with a due regard to a just public sentiment, that great power in a government like ours, shall be done. The public faith must be preserved.

I have said it was wisdom in the framers of our State constitution to have limited and restricted Executive discretion. There is one subject, and but one, over which the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky has unlimited discretion—the power of pardoning offences and remitting fines and forfeitures. This is a power which, in all well regulated governments, must necessarily be vested in some public functionary. It is one of great and delicate responsibility, and its exercise invokes a just discrimination between the benevolence of the man and the stern duty of the public officer. He should be cautious least he be influenced by the benevolence of his own heart, rather than the attributes of that mercy contemplated by the constitution and laws of the land. There is danger, by the indiscriminate exercise of this power, of paralyzing the sanctions of the penal code, thereby to give encouragement to vice and immorality. He who exercises this power, should ever bear in mind that what is mercy to the guilty violator of the laws of the State, may often prove injustice, if not cruelty, to the body politic.

You, sir, and my fellow citizens whom you represent, have placed too high an estimate upon my past public services and my capacity for the discharge of the new duties which have devolved upon me. I thank them, and you sir, for the kind manner of welcome to me this day manifested. I am consoled in this new change of location by the reflection that, though I have left friends, a home and its endearments behind, I am about to take up my residence among acquaintances and friends, in the bosom of a society distinguished for its hospitality, benevolence and public spirit. I assure them, and the public, that I bring with me into the discharge of my public duties no selfish motives. The promotion of the public good and the prosperity of the State shall be my chief object. I have no party to serve—no faction to obey. I shall aim to be what the constitution proclaims I should be, the Governor of the whole State—not of a party. I shall look to that instrument for the rule of my public conduct, and regard my fellow citizens as one community devoted to its principles. Determined to obey its mandates myself, I will cause it to be obeyed and respected by all others so far as it may officially devolve on me to do so. In all that I may do, I shall look to Him, who has so signally blessed us with his providence, for support. Trusting to

His aid, and the support of my fellow citizens, I shall zealously devote myself to the discharge of the duties of the office which the constitution has devolved upon me.

MILITARY CELEBRATION.

At the military celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Lexington Light Infantry—Gen. Combs acting as President, assisted by Colonel Stephens—Col. Russell acted as Vice President, assisted by Capt. Forbes. After dinner the following toasts were drank:—*Lex. Int.*

1. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution—the founders of American Liberty.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. The President and Vice President of the United States.
4. The Army and Navy of the United States.
5. The Militia—the first reliance in times of danger; the magazine from which to form the disciplined legions of our country.
6. The Union of the States—It must be preserved.
7. Virtue and Intelligence—Essential to free government.
8. The memory of Gen. Charles Scott, a brave soldier, a true patriot.
9. The memory of Capt. Nath'l. G. P. Hart, who fell on the 23d January, 1813, a victim of treachery and cruelty.
10. The memory of Seales, Crawford, Blythe, Elder, Davies, Cook, Riley, Shindlebower, Stewart, Hart and Cox—members of the Lexington Light Infantry, who fell in battle or by massacre, at Raisin.
11. The memory of all the sons of Kentucky, who have offered up their lives upon the altar of their country.
12. Our Country—May virtue preside over her institutions, and may her course be onward and upward to the latest period of time.
13. The fair daughters of Kentucky—May they equal the mothers of '76, in patriotism and domestic virtues, and we shall ask no more.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. A. Stephens—The Louisville Guards. We hail their visit with pleasure. When the cause of Liberty shall demand their services, we are satisfied they will be amongst the foremost to rally around the standard of their country, as their beautiful city is foremost in our State, in commerce, wealth and population.

By Capt. Anderson, of the Louisville Guards. The military of Lexington.

By Dr. E. W. Theobald. The military of Louisville and Lexington. May they ever be beld together by all the ties which bound the brave and patriotic members of the Old Infantry at the battle of Raisin.

By J. G. McKinney, Esq. The memory of Capt. John Postlethwaite, once the commander of the Lexington Light Infantry; the patriotic spirit having descended from father to son, its present Captain, G. L. Postlethwaite, who stands a true emblem of the independence of his forefathers.

By Captain R. B. Parker. The memory of the dead, who once commanded the Lexington Light Infantry: Wilkerson, Hughes, Weisiger, Beatty, Postlethwaite, Bodley, Hart, Megowan, Trotter, Barbee and West.

By B. F. Graves. Capt. Elliott, an officer of the British army, who basely betrayed his friend to death. Eternal infamy to the ungrateful traitor.

By Gen. John M. McCalla. The Republic of Texas—a young giant of Anglo Saxon breed.—At San Jacinto, her sons proved the genuineness of their pedigree.

The following letter was received from his Excellency, the Lieutenant and Acting Governor:

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Lexington Light Infantry, was received some days since, and I regret that my official engagements for the 11th will deny to me the pleasure of being present at this interesting festival. I hope that your example, not only in this way, but in the noble patriotism displayed by the Lexington Light Infantry, during the last war, will be followed by other military associations, until new life and vigor shall be infused into the militia of the State. To create this, nothing can have so happy an influence, as to point them to the origin and patriotism of the Lexington Light Infantry.

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, and your associates in arms, my best wishes for your health and happiness. C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Capt. POSTLETHWAITE, Committee of Arrangements.

By Captain John W. Forbes. The Heroes of Raisin, now present: Chinn, Chamberlain, Russell, Kelly, Munday, Wynn, Williams, McCalla and Hickman, and all the survivors of the battle of Raisin. May their days be prolonged, and each revolving year see them as they now are, in good health and spirits, and receiving the congratulations of their fellow citizens.

By Captain James Whaley. The memory of Captain James Edmonson, who fell at Raisin.

By David Megowan. The memory of Generals George Trotter and Thomas Bodley; Majors W. T. Barry, Robb, Hart and Graves. May their memory last as long as our independence is preserved.

By Sergeant John B. Reese. The military of Louisville and Lexington—they will act when called upon by their country, side by side, in the front of battle. May this day be a harbinger of a better acquaintance with each other.

By Wm. R. Bradford. The military of Louisville and Lexington. They will, when necessary, dissect an enemy, while their Doctors dissect each other.

By Quarter Master Jo. K. Graves. The memory of Captains Meade and Edmiston, who fell gallantly at Raisin.

By Edwin Bryant. The Officers of the Louisville Guards—Gentlemen—the commanders of gentlemen and brave men.

By C. F. C. Cloud. Lexington—Adorned on the present occasion with a greater degree of military talent and chivalrous etiquette that ever hitherto characterized the commemoration of patriotic events in "Old Kentucky."

By Daniel Bradford, for many years a member of the Lexington Light Infantry. The memory of Daniel Weisiger, for some time commandant of the Lexington Light Infantry Company—a braver man or a truer patriot was never enrolled in that or any other company.

By a citizen of Louisville. Let this meeting of the Lexington military and Louisville Guards be a pledge that they will, AS CITIZENS, repel all attempts to create discord between the sister cities, and, as SOLDIERS, meet at the bayonet's point the forlorn hope of a common foe.

By Colonel Thomas A. Russell. The 10th and 42d Regiments Kentucky Militia—United in their immediate locality, by the same spirit of chivalry and the same emulation in discipline, and more than all, united by the recollection of the consolidated action of their respective volunteers in the battle of Rains.

By John Blain. May the memory of the Spartan band composing the Lexington Light Infantry in 1813, never be disgraced by their present or future representatives.

By a citizen. Captain Levi L. Todd—one of the former Captains of the Lexington Light Infantry—Though not present with us, he is still remembered by his old companions and fellow soldiers. Health and prosperity attend him through life.

A number of toasts were offered viva voce by the officers and privates of the Louisville Guards, as also by Mr. Chinn, Captain Postlethwaite and Major Morgan, late of the Florida line, which we regret we are unable to give.

At night, the Louisville Guards were invited to partake of the hospitality of a Lady of our City at her house.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Edwin Bryant has disposed of the Lexington Intelligencer, to Mr. John C. Noble, a printer by profession. Mr. Bryant will continue to edit it until the 1st of October, when the editorial duties are to be performed by R. Patterson Brown, Esq., of Dayton Ohio, a graduate of Transylvania University. The gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Bryant as an editor and a man, causes us to regret his departure from the editorial chair. Although we may have had a little chiselling in the way of our vocation, it never for a moment interrupted free and friendly personal intercourse. We have heard Mr. Brown spoken of as a gentleman of a high order of talent and intellect. The present proprietor, Mr. Noble, is well qualified to superintend the mechanical department, having industry, skill and attention. We are truly sorry to lose him as one of the publishers of the Gazette.

The Gazette will hereafter be published by Mr. James Virden, at the same stand on Hunt's row, adjoining the Watch-house, and we bespeak for him the patronage of our friends in the business.

The Democrats of Fayette county are reminded, that a meeting will be held in the Court-house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the second Monday of October, (being County Court day,) for the purpose of electing delegates to the Frankfort Convention, to be held on the 8th of January.

The Steam Boat Great Western was lately burnt at Detroit. It is stated that the machinery is but slightly injured, and that she can be repaired for about forty thousand dollars.

The Steam Boat Mogul, whilst undergoing repairs at Portland, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 12th inst. She was supposed worth \$18,000, on which is an insurance of \$12,000.

In another part of the Gazette will be found the Temperance address, and the petition to the Legislature of Kentucky. These documents we have copied from the Maysville Eagle upon the request of the Temperance Society. It is true, the arguments urged for thus instructing our Legislature, are plausible; yet we ought to pause, and maturely reflect on the consequences which might be produced by a change so radical in state policy. We have a distinct recollection, that the dissolution of the Union was endangered by the enforcement of the Excise law. We have lately witnessed the excitement in Massachusetts, Mississippi, &c., by the usurpation exercised by their Legislatures of what was considered the rights of the citizens. We wish not to be understood as in opposition to the temperance cause; but we contend that the rights of the citizen are paramount to all others, and that any invasion, even for the best of purposes, ought to be avoided if possible, and never resorted to except on the most emergent occasions.

Mr. CLAY.—A meeting of the Whig mechanics and young men of Nashville, was held on the tenth of September, when a committee, composed of B. S. Waller, William H. Horn, John W. P. Brown, William F. Tannehill, S. V. D. Stout and C. C. Norvell, was appointed to repair to Ashland, "with instructions to tender to Mr. Clay the hospitalities of our city, and to make known to him, the warm solicitude of this meeting for his future welfare and promotion, and their heartfelt anxiety to meet him, during the present fall, in Tennessee."

The committee is also instructed to wait on Mr. Crittenden, and invite him to accompany Mr. Clay in his visit. If Mr. Clay accepts the invitation, it is highly probable Mr. Crittenden will accompany him, as, to judge from the years

and nays in the United States' Senate, they rarely, if ever, parted company.

It would seem, from the following resolution, that the invitation is not complimentary alone, but that reasons existed for this step, which are not communicated through the press, and will probably remain unknown to all except the committee and Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That having full confidence in the judgment and discretion of said committee, they are further instructed to urge upon Mr. Clay such other considerations, in regard to the proposed visit, as they may deem in consonance with the feelings of the Whigs of Tennessee, and calculated from their weight and importance, to insure the success of the interesting mission committed to their charge.

Counterfeit three dollar notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are reported to be in circulation.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th announces the death of the Hon. Albert G. Harrison, member of Congress, a native of Montgomery county Ky., which occurred on the 7th of September.

LEXINGTON RACES.—The Races over the Association Course, near this city, commenced on Tuesday last. The result of the first two days is as follows:

FIRST DAY'S RACE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
SWEEPSTAKE, for 3 year olds, 2 mile heats, \$500 entrance, \$100 forfeit—17 entries, 3 started as follows:
JAMES K. DUKE'S c c Telamon, by Medoc, dam Cherry Elliott, by Sumpter. 1 1
JAMES SHY'S c c Ashland, by Medoc, dam Lady Jackson, by Sumpter. 2 2
WILLIAM S. BURFORD'S jr b f, by Medoc, out of Vanity. dis.
Time, 1st heat, 4m 5s.; 2d do. 4m 17s. Rain, and track heavy.

SECOND DAY'S RACE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.
Two mile heats—Purse \$300.
JAMES SHY'S c. c. Danley, 3 years old, by John Richards, dam Lady Grey, by Sir Richard—dress White and Black. 4 1
JAMES J. ALLEN'S b h Robert Bruce, 3 years old, by Clinton, dam Archey—dress Red 3 2
J. K. DUKE'S (Geo. W. Brand's) c c Vertner, 3 years old, by Medoc, dam Lady Adams, by Whipster—dress Scarlet and Blue. 1 2 dr
JOHN BRENNAN'S b m Great Western, 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Archey—dress Black and Green. 2 dis
S. BURBRIDGE'S (L. K. Grigsby's) b c, 3 yrs old, own brother to Kavanaugh, by Bertrand—dress Blue and Yellow. 5 dis
R. BURBRIDGE'S b f Mary Ann, 4 years old, by Woodpecker, dam by Saxe Weimar—dress Green. 6 dis
B. R. JENKINS'S c c 1 years old, by Medoc, dam by Virginian. dis
WM. VILEY'S b m. Mary Brennan, 4 years old, by Singleton, dam by Hamiltonian—dress Purple. dis
1st heat, 4:11—2d heat, 4:7—3d heat, 4:14. Track very heavy.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD.—Upon the subject of my last communication, viz:—the pretended scarcity of provisions, and the outrageously high prices of all kinds of produce in our market; allow me to state some additional facts. The corn crops I have admitted to be lighter than usual; that is, that it will not yield as much per acre, as it would have done, but for the drought. But there is, nevertheless, as much, and I believe more corn in Fayette county at the present time, than there was at this time last year. I believe that (nearly if not quite) twice the number of acres was cultivated in corn the present year, that was last. So that allowing a deficiency in the quantity generally yielded per acre, of one fourth or even one third, which is a very large allowance, there is no deficiency in the quantity necessary for a full supply. Again the wheat crop, was never better or more abundant than it was the present year. The last year's crop was also very good, and so abundant, that much of it is yet unconsumed. Here then, we have the surplus of the last year's crop, and nearly all the present year's crop of wheat, and all things considered, a pretty fair crop of corn; more wheat, and at least, as much corn now, as we had this time last year. Is there then any just cause for the constant cry of "half crop," "no crop at all," and so on? When Divine Providence is, as it were, turning the Horn of Plenty up side down, and pouring forth its rich abundance into our laps, is it not impious to cry out there is nothing raised, nothing to reward the labourer for his toil? But this cry is made to keep up the belief of scarcity, that they may keep up the extortion of exorbitant prices. In my last I said something concerning "Blood Stock," which I pronounced to be a curse to the Country. But in that I committed a great blunder. I had not reflected, that such an expression, would in all probability draw down upon poor PHILANTHROPOS the indignation and wrath of the whole "Royal Family," and all their dependents. But I am as sensible of my error now, as fifty years to come could make me. I retract, and by way of showing my sincerity, recommend the enactment of laws, denouncing the heaviest penalties upon all persons who shall dare to withhold from them those manifestations of respect and reverence which inferiors should always feel themselves bound to pay to their superiors. What! refuse to honour his lordship, the gentleman, Durham Bull! or her ladyship, the gentlewoman, Durham Cow!—his Majesty the gentleman Imported Stallion, and his dignity the gentleman Jack Ass!

Insufferable insolence! There is not a mother's son in the country, (except those who are allied to the "Royal Family,") who should not weep every day in the year, because he was not born the gentleman, "Full Blooded" Durham Calf. I intend to continue my civilities, if you please by way of penance, until I have atoned for my error; after which, I intend to notice the blessings of large stock farms to the community.

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR.—The performance that have been exhibited in our city for the last week, is decidedly the best and most classic display of Sculpture that ever has been presented to a Western audience. The groups are various and faithfully displayed from the originals, so much so that if CANOVO himself was present he would no doubt be pleased by the faithful representation of his groups of Marble Statuary as illustrated by Miss Johnson and Mr. Baily.

The Comedy and Melodramatic parts performed by the balance of the company is well worthy of the patronage of the lovers of that delightful and pleasing amusement. Mr. Rodgers is undoubtedly the best light comedian that ever played on the Lexington boards. He appears quite at home in all his parts and his singing very fine. Miss Johnson in singing, dancing and playing is truly admirable, and well deserving of the highest encomiums that can be placed upon her. Mr. Baily is also a promising player—he is generally perfect in his parts. Mr. Nelson and Miss Ritter are also very promising players.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—TWENTY-FOUR DAYS LATER.—The steam ship Great Western was telegraphed at New York on Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, and arrived at the dock at eleven. She brings London and Liverpool papers to the 23d August, and Bristol of the 24th, her day of departure. We make up from the Commercial Advertiser, American, Courier and Journal of Commerce, the following interesting items of intelligence.

The harvest in the south of England had commenced, and was perhaps at least equal to an average crop. Uncertainty, however, still prevailed as to the quality and yield of the crops throughout the country. The details will be found below.

In France most of the crops had been saved in good order, and proved abundant.

The Cotton market had experienced some improvement. There is no evidence of apprehension as to the solvency of the Bank of England, nor was there any further demand for specie. On the contrary, the current was setting towards England. The London Globe of the 17th of August says:

There is no cause for alarm on account of gold, as bullion is flowing in upon us; the packets arrived to-day from Mexico and the Brazils having brought about £100,000 in specie, addition to the two or three hundred thousand pounds by the New York packets this week; besides which, a ship of war expected from the Pacific brings three millions of dollars for London.

A Liverpool circular of the same date has this confirmatory paragraph:

"Our future prospects are again rendered more cheering, as accounts just received from the United States by the steamers announce that Specie is coming from thence, and the remittances received are such in amount and quality of the paper as to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The energies and enterprise of that rising country cannot, it would appear be put down by temporary expedients."

Nevertheless, money was very scarce, and interest as high as 10 per cent. was paid for money borrowed on the deposit of Exchequer bills. The arrangement heretofore spoken of between the Bank of France indirectly and the Bank of England, was carried into effect, and had kept exchange down. Nevertheless, the rate of Bank discount had been raised to 6 per cent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had offered to fund four millions sterling of Exchequer bills at the rate of £110 in 3 per cent. Stocks for every £100 of Exchequer bills; and, with the aid of the Bank of England, some Scotch and Irish Banks, the Rothschilds, and other capitalists, had succeeded in funding three of the four millions, and withdrawn that amount from the floating securities in the money market.

The five great Powers, England, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, have undertaken to put an end to the war between Turkey and Egypt, and have dictated terms to the latter. Mehmet Ali was to give back the Turkish fleet to the Sultan.

MAYSVILLE RACES.

First day, 1st Race—A sweepstake, for 2 year olds, subscription \$100, half forfeit—7 subscribers—but 3 started.
R. A. Caldwell's (T. Marshall's) b f Pop Ricd, by industry, dam by Ratler. 1 1
B. Kirk's b f Mary Ann Foreman, by import—dis.
E. P. Lee's b c Eutaw, by Brown Sumpter, dam by old Tiger. 2 2
Time—1st heat, 2m. 1s.; 2nd heat, 2m. 14s.
Second Race—Proprietor's purse \$100—mile heats:
Lady Adams, 3 years old, by Medoc, dam 1 1
Dr. J. M. Duke's (R. Grigsby's) ch f by Archy of Transport, dam by Old Court, 3 years old. 3 2
Robt. Snell's b f Mary Ellen, by Medoc, dam by Whip, 3 years old. 2 3
R. A. Caldwell's gr f by Jimcrack, dam by—, 3 years old. dis.
Robt. Cooper's (Jas. Simpson's) b f by Sir Leslie, dam by Potomac, 3 years old. dis.
W. J. Stratton's (Mr. Beeche's) ch c by imported Dagee, dam by American Eclipse, 3 yrs. old. dis.
Time—1st heat, 1m. 58s.; 2d heat 1m. 57.
Second Day's Race—Proprietor's purse \$500—3 mile heats:
A. A. Wodsworth's (W. Harris's) b f Mary Morris, by Medoc, dam Miss Obstatine, by Sumpter, 3 years old. 1 3
E. P. Lee's (P. Gatewood's) ch c Sir Halpin, by Medoc, dam by imported Eagle, 4 years old. 3 1
W. J. Stratton's (Dr. E. Warfield's) b h Celebration, by Sir Leslie, dam Rowena, 5 years old. 2 2
Dr. J. N. Menefee's b h Tom Benton, by Bertrand, dam by Cannon's Whip, 6 yrs. old. dis.
Dr. J. M. Duke's (J. Webb's) b c by Woodpecker, dam by Cook's Whip, 3 years old. dis.
Time—1st heat, 6m. 3s.; 2d heat, 6m. 8s.; 3d heat, 7m. 1s.—Monitor.
"Please Exchange," as the printer said when he offered his heart to a beautiful girl.

JEFFERSON HOUSE LOUISVILLE.—A correspondent requests us to say, that he has lately visited the Jefferson House, kept by Mr. W. B. Cuiver, corner of Jefferson and South Streets, Louisville, and that for good living, comfort and attention to guests, it is unsurpassed by any in the State.
Sept. 19, 1839—38-3t*

MARRIED.—On the 13th of September, by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, Mr. THOMAS SUGARB to Mrs. SARAH THORNTON.

DIED.—On the 12th September, after a long and painful illness Mrs. SARAH PETTY, consort of Mr. Randall Petty, of this county.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 5th Miss SUSAN FRANCES HONFLEUR, wife of Juan Honfleur formerly known in Lexington as Miss Rodgers.

New Goods for 1839.

HAWKINS & MORRISON,
ARE receiving and opening at their Store Rooms, No. 27, West Main Street their Fall and Winter supplies of
English, French, India and American
DRY GOODS;

Purchased with care and attention, out of the latest arrivals in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with cash, which enables us to offer them at lower rates than usual. Our friends and the Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, before they purchase, as we can assure them our assortment is very complete, and having the power we are determined to sell cheap.
A. F. HAWKINS,
J. G. MORRISON.

September 19, 1839—38-3m
The subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him, (whose notes and accounts are due) to call and settle, as he is much in need of money.
J. G. MORRISON

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the farm of William Metcalfe, on the Richmond Turnpike road, one mile south of Lexington, on Tuesday night last, the 10th inst. an Iron Grey Horse, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, star in his forehead, the right hind foot grey to the hock, no other mark recollected. He was not shod.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said horse, or such information so that I get him.
WILLIAM METCALFE.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-3t

NOTICE.

THE firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT are now receiving their supply of
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Adapted to the present and approaching season. The above Goods will be sold at a very greatly reduced price. The Goods, with the price, cannot but please. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell.
BOWMAN & HARCOURT.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-1m

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE partnership existing between Bowman & Harcourt, will, by agreement, expire on the 1st day of January next, and wishing to discontinue business in this city with a view of closing the same as soon as possible, they offer their entire stock of merchandise now on hand, at cost, wholesale or retail. A great many of our goods were purchased at small profit, entirely new, consisting of the most desirable goods this city can afford. The above goods are too numerous to enumerate. Persons wishing to supply themselves would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately.
TERMS—All sums under \$30, cash; over \$30 and under \$100, payable 1st day of January next; \$100 and over, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.
BOWMAN & HARCOURT.
Sept. 19, 1839—38-3m

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO prevent misapprehension, and to satisfy all inquirers, it is deemed proper to state, that the ships Gibraltar and Poland, have safely arrived in this country from France and London, with invoices of Books, Chemical Apparatus, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, magnificent preparations, illustrative of Pathological Anatomy, &c. &c. selected with great care, for our Medical School, in virtue of the munificent donation of the City Council, by Professors PETER and BUSH, whose homeward passage was engaged for the first of September, in the British Queen. To the above will be added, an extensive array of morbid preparations, by Professor SMITH, so that the means of instruction will be most ample, and we need scarcely say, will be so applied as greatly to enhance the interests of every department.
By order,
THOS. D. MITCHELL, Dean.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-3t
P. S. Since the above was penned, we have received a letter, dated London, August 22d, from Prof. PETER, in which he says: "We shall sail on the 1st or 2d of Sept. in the British Queen, and shall be about 15 days on our return from New York. It has cost us a great deal of labor and research to get all the articles we wanted, but we are repaid by the satisfaction of knowing, that we shall have such a collection of the means of Medical instruction in LEXINGTON as is no where to be found in the country."

The Editors who have published our annual advertisement, and all others who may find it convenient, are requested to give the above one insertion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts due the firm are to be paid to Wm. Hardman.
WM. HARDMAN.
HAMLET HANSBRO.
September 10, 1839—37-3t

HAMLET HANSBRO still continues to carry on the Watch making business, at the Lottery Office of A. S. Streeter, No. 3, East Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

Notice.

O. Newton, a note given to him by me, with E. Fleming as joint obligor, dated on the 29th inst., for two thousand dollars, payable on the 10th of May next, negotiable and payable at the Northern Bank of Kentucky—as I shall not pay the same until all incumbrances on the property purchased of him by me, shall be discharged so far as they can effect me.
HUGH LONNEY.
September 5, 1839—36-3t

A Stray Cow.

TAKEN up June the 1st, by the subscriber, residing in Wood County on Sinking Creek, two miles North East of Versailles, a large RED COW, with the tip of each horn cut off, a white spot on each jaw, and a half crop out of the right ear, supposed to be six years old, appraised to fifteen dollars.
JOHN MARTIN.
September 5, 1839—36-3t*

Fayette County, To-wit.

TAKEN up by Nathaniel Bosworth, six miles from Lexington, near the Versailles Turnpike road, a Sorrel Horse, about ten or eleven years old, about 15 hands high, hind feet white, a large snip on his nose, had three shoes on. Appraised to \$35 by William Elder & J. Halstead, this 10th September 1839, before me.
DAN. BRADFORD J. P.
J. C. RODES, CLK.
Attest
September 9, 1839—37-3t

Fayette County, Sec.

TAKEN up by Nathaniel Bosworth, six miles from Lexington, near the Versailles Turnpike road, a Sorrel Filly, three years old, both hind feet white, and some white in the forehead. Appraised to thirty-five dollars by James Howell and Samuel Smith, given under my hand this 21st May, 1839.
JOHN PARKER, J. P.
J. C. RODES, Clerk.
Sept. 9, 1839—37-3t

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz: Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine, Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths, Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Aethalium, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Costs, a superior assortment, Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets, plain, striped and plaid, Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style, Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,

Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured; Linen Bosoms and Collars, new style; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors; Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-lis and Shal-yettes, Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks, French, English and German Merinoes, Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted; A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cambric, hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Hdkis., French and American Silk Shawls and Mantillas, Black and fancy Kid, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose, A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shenile Cord, &c. Gentlemen's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Seal-skin CAPS; FUR COLLARS: A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes, For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Woostenholm's make a superior article—Also, a large lot of Negro Jeans, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG
September 12, 1839—37-1t

McCULLOUGH'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR 1840:

PRICE \$4. PER HUNDRED.

Orders for any amount, post paid.
Address SAM'L D. McCULLOUGH,
September 5, 1839. 36-3t Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
\$100,000! \$40,000!
\$20,000! \$15,000!
\$10,000!
20 prizes of \$2,000!
50 prizes of \$1,000!
&c. &c. &c.

CLASS 79 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 21, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,500; 1 of 1,995; 2 of 1,500; 30 of 1,000; 50 of 250; 65 of 200; 75 of 150; 125 of 125; 64 of 100; 64 of 90; 63 of 80; 64 of 75; 64 of 70; 64 of 60; 64 of 50; 128 of 40; 128 of 30; 5120 of 20; 28,224 of 10.
Tickets \$10; Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lottery, 14 drawn ballots.

CLASS 77 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. Class 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 28, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$40,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,500; 1 of 1,940; 50 of 1,000; 50 of 250; 62 of 200; 63 of 150; 63 of 100; 63 of 90; 126 of 50; 126 of 40; 3,654 of 20; 23,436 of 10.
Tickets \$10; Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

100,000 Dollars!
CLASS A for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Town Hall Lottery of Maryland, Class 1 for 1839. To be positively drawn in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1839. Under the superintendence of Commissioners. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$100,000; 1 of 25,000; 1 of 10,000; 1 of 5,000; 1 of 6,995; 1 of 6,000; 1 of 5,000; 50 of 1,000; 62 of 200; 63 of 150; 63 of 100; 63 of 90; 126 of 50; 126 of 40; 3,654 of 20; 23,436 of 10.
Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion. 78 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots
For sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of a dark color, although a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and for hat; the leather of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.
B. A. ATCHISON.
Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-4t
The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling-green, will insert 3t.

